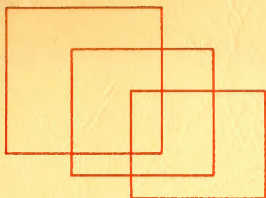


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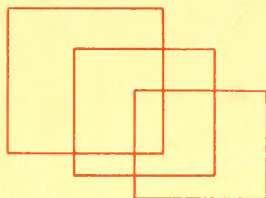
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# COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

REIDSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA







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# COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

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## PREFACE

The City of Reidsville, in December of 1961, contracted with the Division of Community Planning for assistance in developing and implementing a community improvement program. In the intervening months the Reidsville Planning Board, with a planning staff provided by the Division of Community Planning, have been engaged in a comprehensive study of the community.

This report represents the first in a series dealing with various aspects of the community. In February of this year, the Planning Board and representatives from the Division of Community Planning and Division of Commerce and Industry met with the City Council, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and interested citizens to discuss the population trends and the economy of Reidsville. A report summarizing this study will be published sometime in June. Other studies are either underway or will be undertaken in the near future. These studies will be summarized in report form similar to this report and made available to the public.



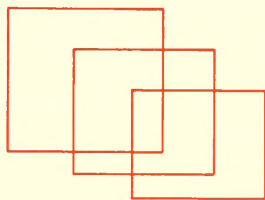


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# INTRODUCTION





This report culminates a study of the community facilities in Reidsville. The study was primarily oriented around those public facilities provided and financed by the municipal and county governments; however, because of the community's dependence on certain other facilities and services that are semi-public in nature, the scope of the study was broadened to include the hospital, the electrical company, the gas company and the telephone company.

### Purpose

The purposes of this study are: 1) to inventory the existing facilities; 2) to point out the current deficiencies; 3) to outline anticipated needs; and 4) to recommend actions that will alleviate the present deficiencies and provide for future needs.

### Scope

This study represents the initial analysis of Reidsville's facilities and services and it is by necessity rather broad in scope and somewhat general in content. Although certain recommendations contained herein are specific, more detailed studies of some of the community facilities should be undertaken before carrying out the recommendations set forth in this report.

### Study Area

The emphasis of this study was on the incorporated area, however, since the Reidsville urban area extends one mile beyond the corporate limits, consideration was given to the immediate and future needs of the entire planning area.

### Growth Patterns

It is difficult to draw any reliable conclusions about the population increases in Reidsville between 1950 and 1960 because



of the 1959 annexation. However, an analysis of decennial census data indicates that if there had been no annexation, Reidsville would have increased in population by only 620 persons during the ten year period. The township, on the other hand, increased by 2,274 during this period. As the township limits encompass the Reidsville urban area, the township population trends provide a more realistic picture of what is actually happening within the planning area.

Most of the township population growth in the 50's, and even today, is taking place in the fringe areas that were annexed in 1959. As a result, between 1960 and 1970 the population within the corporate limits of Reidsville should again surge upward, especially if the economy of the area is revitalized. This means that in the coming years more people will be requesting community facilities such as sewage, water, streets, etc.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR 1970 AND 1980

	1950 <sup>1/</sup>	1960 <sup>1/</sup>	1970 <sup>2/</sup>	1980 <sup>2/</sup>
Reidsville	11,708	14,267	15,500	17,600
Reidsville Township	15,498	17,772	19,600	21,100

<sup>1/</sup> United States Census of Population. 1960 North Carolina Number of Inhabitants. U. S. Department of Commerce

<sup>2/</sup> Population and Economy, Reidsville, North Carolina, Division of Community Planning, 1963.

Most of the population increase will take place in the southern quadrant of Reidsville in the 1960's, however, if the eastern bypass is constructed in the mid 1960's, an increasing amount of urban growth will take place in the eastern quadrant during the late 1960's and especially during the 1970's.

For certain community facilities it will be desirable to defer improving or enlarging the facilities until the actual need arises,

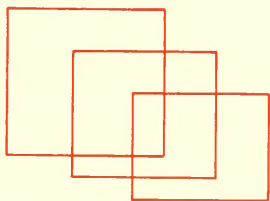




but for most of the facilities it would be highly desirable to estimate the needs well in advance and make the necessary improvements before the actual need arises.



# PUBLIC SAFETY





## FIRE PROTECTION

### REIDSVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Reidsville Fire Department is organized and equipped to render service to the entire incorporated area. This service includes the more dramatic aspects such as combating actual fires, as well as the less appealing but more important tasks of fire prevention which includes such activities as building inspections.

Until 1956 fire fighting service was provided solely on a volunteer basis with emphasis mainly on combating fires. However, with the employment of full-time personnel, the department has improved and upgraded itself to a point where the full-time employees, as well as most of the volunteers, are now proficient not only in fighting fires but also in detecting fire hazards.

#### Personnel and Training

Currently there are twelve full-time employees in the fire department working in shifts so that a crew is on duty at all times. In addition, there are twenty men serving as non-paid volunteers that are available to supplement the regular personnel on any fire call.

Daily training is incorporated into the regular personnel's schedule and a weekly, one hour training session is provided for the volunteers. In addition to this formal training, unannounced fire drills are occasionally held to evaluate the fire fighting efficiency of the department. The full-time personnel also have the opportunity to attend, on a rotating basis, the annual state fireman's training school in Charlotte and the fire prevention school in Greensboro.

The primary activity of fire prevention that the department's personnel participate in evolves around the expanding fire inspection program. Currently, the hospital is inspected on a monthly basis and local businesses and schools are inspected on a quarterly basis. Within recent months a program has also been initiated to check all churches in the incorporated area at least



once annually. Plans are also being formulated to undertake a much needed annual home inspection program on a city wide basis. All of these inspection programs will be or are administered mainly by full-time fire department personnel.

### Major Fire Fighting Equipment

The major fire fighting equipment of the fire department consists of the following:

1962 American LaFrance Aerial Ladder	(85 foot)
1962 Ford - American LaFrance Pumper	(1,000 gpm)
1952 American LaFrance Pumper	(750 gpm)
1945 Ford - Oren Pumper	(500 gpm)
*1928 American LaFrance Pumper - Ladder Combination	
1956 Buick Fire Chief's Car	

In addition to this vehicular equipment, the department has numerous other necessary fire fighting equipment such as fresh air masks, portable lights, portable power plants, resuscitator, and an adequate supply of good quality hose.

### Communications

Without a reliable and expedient means of communication, the fire and police departments of any town would be unable to render maximum service in emergency situations. In Reidsville, voice radio communication equipment and telephones are used to fill this vital link. All of the vehicular fire equipment and the station are provided with radio equipment, making possible instantaneous communications between the personnel on different pieces of equipment and the station. In addition to radio communications, the telephone provides a vital link in that virtually all of the incoming fire calls are received by telephone and most of the volunteer firemen are in turn notified of such calls by means of telephone. One exception to this has been that a few of the volunteer firemen have recently purchased their own radio equipment and are now tied into the fire department's radio system.

\* Temporarily housed at the City Garage.





## Fire Station

The fire station is located in a two-story cement block structure in the one-hundred block of West Morehead Street. The building was constructed in 1941 and has been used as a fire station ever since that date.

The first floor of the station is used solely for the storage of fire fighting equipment with the exception of an administrative office and a watch office; a training room, dormitory facilities, and officers quarters for the firemen are located on the second floor.

When the structure was first occupied by the fire department, approximately twenty years ago, there was more than adequate space for the equipment, offices, and personnel; however, as the city has increased in population, in area, and in value, it has been necessary to purchase additional equipment and employ additional personnel to a point where the facility is no longer adequate. For example, it is not uncommon for the firemen to shuffle equipment around inside and outside the station after a fire call is received just to get the necessary equipment to fight a particular fire. This is further complicated by the fact that the recently purchased aerial ladder truck cannot exit the station without having to drive up on the sidewalk across the street from the station to negotiate the turn.

The fire station is located near the downtown area and in the fire district which is in accordance with the recommendations of the National Bureau of Fire Underwriters. The particular location, however, has proved to be increasingly undesirable. It is not uncommon, for example, for firemen to waste valuable time after a call is received, trying to get the equipment away from the station. This is especially true during rush hours when automobile traffic, waiting to enter the Morehead-Scales Street traffic circle, block the exits from the station. Equally detrimental is the proximity of the railroad to the station; it is impossible to provide a reliable high level of service to those areas east of the railroad because of the railroad crossings. On numerous occasions, because one or more of the crossings have been blocked it has been necessary for the fire trucks to travel



south all the way to the Harrison Street underpass (the only one in town) to get to a fire call two or three blocks from the station, but on the eastern side of the railroad.

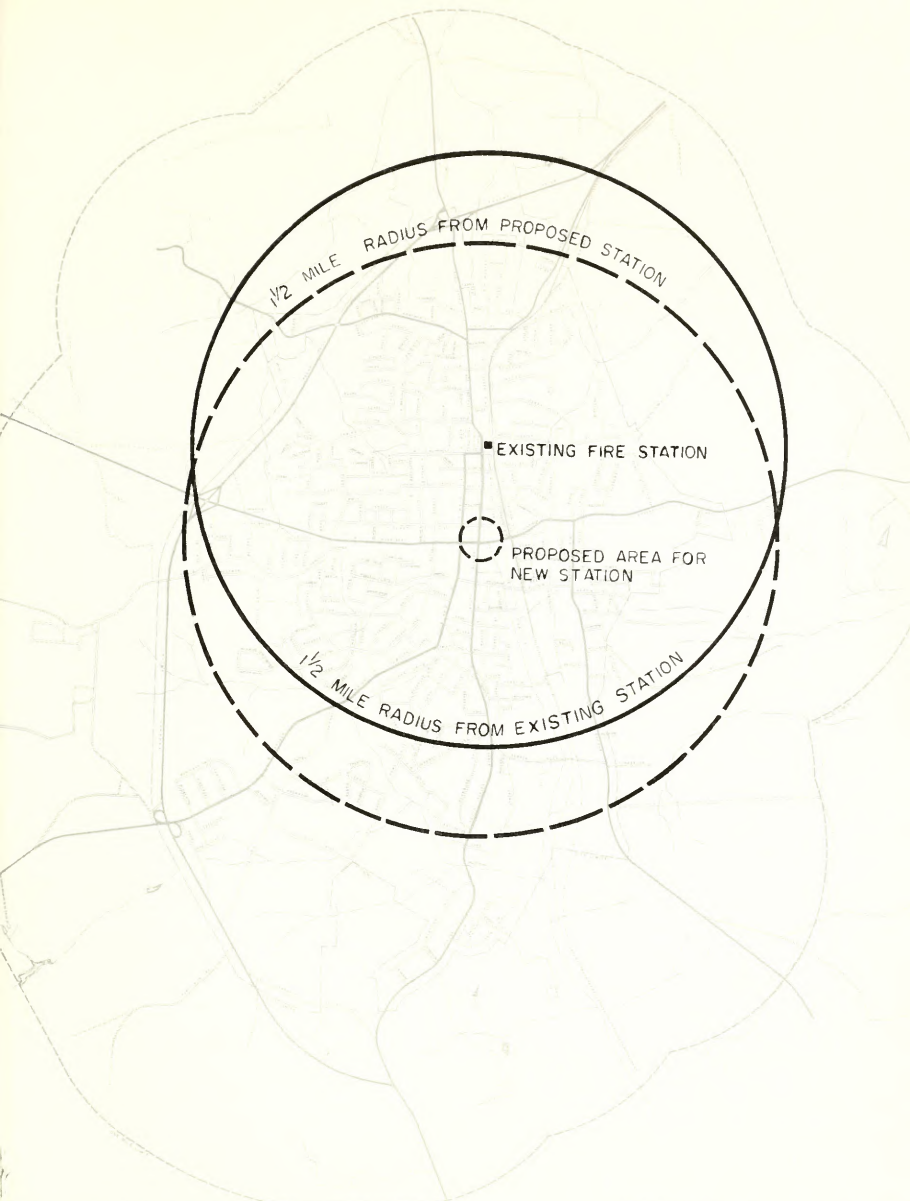
#### Area Served

Within recent months, Reidsville has followed the action taken by many North Carolina communities in limiting services of the fire department only to the incorporated area. This is a difficult decision for any community to make but it cannot be avoided. The amount of fire fighting equipment and the number of firemen that any city employs is based mainly on the size of the population and the area served. Therefore, what may be an adequately staffed and equipped fire department in the eyes of the State Fire Rating Bureau for an incorporated area can become wholly inadequate if an attempt is made by the incorporated area to service the area beyond the incorporated limits. For this reason, the services of the Reidsville Fire Department to unincorporated area around Reidsville has been terminated. This unfortunately leaves the unincorporated fringe area with no fire protection.

#### Recommendations

- 1) By the National Board of Fire Underwriters standards, communities with a population of approximately 15,000 should have two and preferably three stations in strategic locations, approximately one and one-half miles apart. Because of the geographical size and shape of Reidsville and because of the street pattern this is not entirely feasible. It is therefore recommended that consideration be given to replacing the existing facility with a new station in a more suitable location. This proposed station, which would be an acceptable substitute for three stations by the State Fire Rating Bureau, if properly constructed and located, should be at





VILLAGE PLANNING AREA  
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA

COMMITTEE REPORT



FIRE STATIONS



least a three door and preferably a four (front) door station outfitted with modern equipment and with ample space for expansion.

It is recommended that consideration be given to a site near the intersection of South Scales Street and Harrison Street in a location where exit from the station would not be hampered by traffic. A station in this vicinity would have immediate access to the high value downtown area and to the eastern part of the city by way of the Harrison Street underpass. In addition, such a location would be near the geographical center of Reidsville and on or near the intersection of the major north-south, east-west streets, as indicated on the map on page 7 A.

- 2) Consideration should be given to purchasing another pumper to bring the vehicular equipment of the department more in line with the standards set by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, for a community the size of Reidsville.
- 3) It is recommended that money should be allocated in accordance with a long-range Capital Improvements Program to replace the vehicular equipment before they reach the 20 year maximum set by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.
- 4) It is strongly recommended that those residences living beyond the corporate limits of Reidsville inaugurate a program that will provide them with an adequate fire protection system.





## POLICE PROTECTION

An essential function of government is the preservation of law and order and the protection of life and property. Within the Reidsville Planning Area, these duties and responsibilities are performed primarily by the Reidsville Police Department and the Rockingham County Sheriff's Department in accordance with the Reidsville Town Charter and the Rockingham County Charter.

### REIDSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

#### Personnel and Training

The Reidsville Police Department is currently staffed with twenty-eight regular, sworn-in policemen, one traffic engineering maintenance man, and one secretary. In addition to this full-time personnel, there are approximately twenty sworn-in policemen in the reserve police force that are trained and subject to call in emergencies. The entire department is administered and under the direction of the local chief of police.

Because of the limited size of the police force and the large geographical area that must be patrolled, personnel specialization has not been possible. As a result, the activities of policemen are usually rather varied requiring knowledge and training in all phases of police work.

The new personnel that are employed by the police department receive most of their training by working along with and under the supervision of an experienced policeman during a six month probational period. At the end of this period, if their work and progress is satisfactory, they normally are taken off probational status to assume the necessary duties and responsibilities of a policeman.

Training programs for the entire police force are held once or twice a year at the newly constructed Rockingham County Training Center near Wentworth. In addition to this training, the policemen are occasionally sent to training schools



sponsored by the Institute of Government and to other schools sponsored by the larger communities in the State.

Target practice and firearms training are undertaken on an individual and group basis at the firing range at the county training center.

### Major Police Equipment

The major equipment of the police department includes five automobiles for patrol purposes, one three wheel motorcycle, used mainly for traffic control and parking enforcement work, and the necessary crime fighting equipment such as tear gas, riot guns, etc.

### Communications

The police department has recently purchased and installed new radio equipment in the five patrol vehicles and in the police station. This new equipment has greatly improved the quality of the communications as well as increased the size of the coverage area. As a result, the department now has reliable radio contact with Burlington, Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem and other communities within a forty mile radius of Reidsville.

### Police Facilities

The Reidsville Police Station has been located on the lower floor of the Municipal Building ever since it was initially constructed in 1926. Unlike most of the other municipal uses of the building, the space allocated to the department still is adequate in size for the administrative activities associated with a police station.

The municipal jail facilities and the policemen's locker room are also located on the lower floor of this building.



In 1960, the county training center was constructed near Wentworth. This much needed facility is used occasionally by the local police department for training purposes as was mentioned above.

#### Area Served

The Reidsville Police Department is organized and equipped to serve the incorporated area, however, its jurisdiction, as set forth in the City Charter, extends one mile beyond the city limits in all directions and considerably farther in the watershed area of the municipal water supply. The police department also has jurisdiction over city owned property, wherever located.

#### ROCKINGHAM COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The jurisdiction of the Rockingham Sheriff's Department extends over the entire county both inside and outside incorporated areas. The county headquarters are located in Wentworth, the county seat, however, some of the sheriff's deputies operate out of branch offices in the larger communities in the county. Locally, administrative office space is provided in the Municipal Building for those deputy sheriff's assigned to this area.

#### Recommendations

- 1) It is recommended that consideration be given to improving the jail facilities. At present, this facility is not approved by the State Jail Inspector for detention of more than twenty-four hours; consequently, overnight prisoners usually must be transported to the county jail in Wentworth. Toilet and drinking facilities are available in the cells, but shower facilities, a necessary item in such an institution, are not provided.

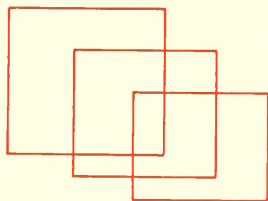


- 2) It is recommended that consideration be given to employing policewomen to enforce the local parking regulations. This would free some of the sworn policemen from this task making them available for other police assignments. In addition, the parking regulations could be more rigidly enforced insuring more of a turn-over in parking in the downtown area. (A recent parking survey, conducted by the Division of Community Planning, revealed that numerous vehicles park in the downtown area for one-half day or longer.)
- 3) It is recommended that consideration be given to implementing a city wide school crossing program. At present, available policemen on duty patrol some of the more dangerous crossings, and in some instances, individual schools have their own policemen but many of the school crossings are not patrolled and do not have adequate warning devices.





# PUBLIC WORKS





## WATER SYSTEM

Within seventy-five years, the responsibilities of providing water in Reidsville have changed from a method where each residence was responsible for providing and maintaining his own well, to a system where the municipality assumes the major responsibility. This transition was greatly encouraged by two major factors: the lack of an abundant and dependable source of ground water; and the possibility of contamination, and in some instances, the actual contamination of ground water brought about by the lack of adequate sewage facilities and by the increasing number of individuals living in a relatively small area.

In 1900, the first municipal wells were dug along Richardson Creek and a limited number of water mains were installed. By 1912, the demand for water had increased to a point where the supply of ground water from these wells was no longer adequate, consequently, the municipality found it necessary to resort to surface water with the nearest dependable source being Troublesome Creek.





## Water Supply

Reidsville is dependent on Troublesome Creek for its water supply, with the intake being located approximately three miles south of the Water Treatment Plant. In 1955, a thirty-foot high dam was constructed on Troublesome Creek approximately four miles upstream from the intake to provide a water reserve for emergencies. This reservoir is commonly known as Lake Hunt and covers approximately 180 acres impounding an estimated 750 million gallons of water.

Downstream at the intake, the stream is impounded by a small dam. At this point, the water enters the intake and flows by gravity 450 feet to the Troublesome Creek Pumping Station where the water is put under pressure and pumped through a 16 inch raw water main to the treatment plant.

## Water Treatment

Unlike communities that rely on ground water for their water supply which normally requires little if any treatment, Reidsville must have rather elaborate and costly





treatment facilities to eliminate undesirable bacteria and chemicals commonly associated with surface water. The treatment facility is located on Belmont Drive, northwest of the new Senior High School.

#### Water Distribution

After the water is treated, it flows into a one million gallon underground storage basin adjoining the treatment plant. From this storage facility the water is pumped, as necessary, to the consumers through a network of water mains approximately fifty miles in length and ranging in size from one inch to twelve inches in diameter.

Water pressure is maintained throughout the system by pumps at the treatment plant and by three elevated storage tanks in strategic locations.

#### Water Consumption

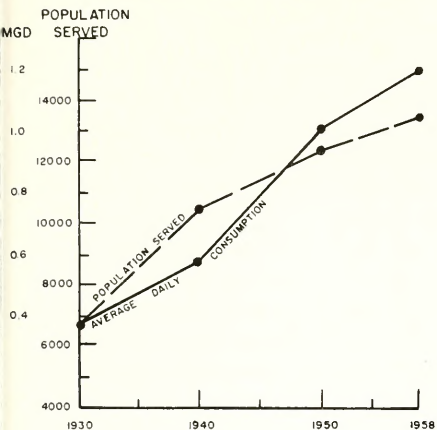
According to the 1960 Census of Housing, there were 4,524 housing units in Reidsville. Of this total, 4,216 units were supplied with water from a "public system or a private company." Since there are no private water companies, it can reasonably be estimated that about 93 percent of all the housing units within the incorporated area are tied into the municipal water system. This corresponds rather closely to the 1960 municipal statistics which indicated 4,010 water meters in use.

In 1960 daily consumption averaged 1.26 million gallons per day with the peak daily consumption of 2.80 million gallons per day. The following graphs provide some indication of the rapid increase in water consumption in Reidsville during the last ten years.

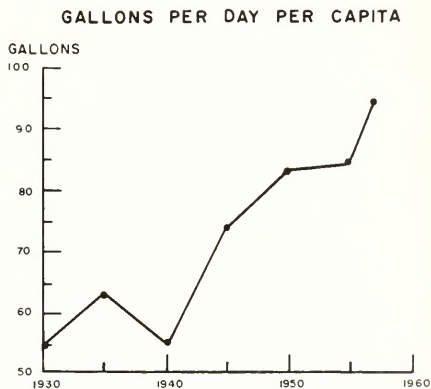




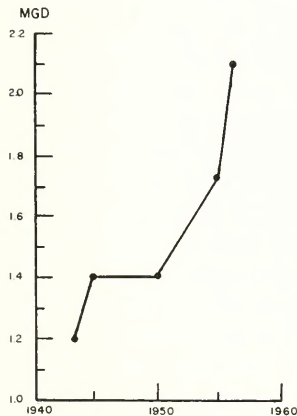
### AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION



### WATER CONSUMPTION



### MAXIMUM DAILY CONSUMPTION



REIDSVILLE  
NORTH CAROLINA



## General Observations Pertaining to Reidsville's Water System

The limitations on water consumption in Reidsville are controlled essentially by three factors. One, the availability of usable water, two, the size of the treatment plant and the capacity of the pumps and storage facilities; and three, the size and condition of the water distribution mains. There are certainly many other controlling factors such as capacity of valves, meters, and other such devices, however, reference here is primarily to those extremely costly facilities that impose limitations on water consumption over a sizeable area and in some instances over the entire system.

Considering the first of these, the availability of water, Reidsville has tapped what appears to be a dependable source of water for several years, assuming no unusual increases in population or water demand by industry. It is beyond the scope of this report to explore the maximum potential of Troublesome Creek; however, it is possible to draw some general conclusions based upon past experience.

With only a very few exceptions, the latest being for six days in 1961, there has been sufficient stream flow downstream at the intake to more than supply the water needs of Reidsville without having to artificially increase the stream flow by opening one of the three gates in Lake Hunt. It can, therefore, be cautiously concluded that the stream flow will likely be sufficient to supply the water demands of Reidsville for several years if, as stated above, there are no unusual increases in population or unusual water demands by industries. It is suggested, however, that since Reidsville depends solely upon Troublesome Creek for its water supply, it would be highly desirable to periodically evaluate the adequacy and the maximum potential of this stream.

The treatment plant presently has a daily operating capacity of three million gallons; to date the maximum daily consumption has not exceeded 2.80 million gallons per day, however, as the graph on page 15A indicates, this maximum daily consumption rate is moving upward. In the near future, if Reidsville continues



to grow as it has in the past, it will be necessary to enlarge the capacity of this facility to meet the consumer demands and the fire flow requirements set by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

A very detailed study of the water distribution system was made in 1958 by Pitometer Associates, an engineering consulting firm. Their findings indicated that "the distribution system functions fairly well only under normal conditions . . ." "but it cannot" . . . provide for peak loads and fire flows particularly in the east and north sections of the city." They further pointed out that the main cause of this was:

1. The lack of adequate capacities
2. The lack of trunk mains
3. Inadequate distribution grid

They also found deficiencies in the distribution system in regards to fire flow and fire protection. These deficiencies as given in the report are:

1. Lack of header mains
2. Old feeder mains
3. Small mains
4. Lack of connections

As was pointed out earlier, this survey was made in 1958. In the past four years many of the deficiencies have been corrected. Their recommendations for improvements were made primarily to rectify, as soon as possible, the major deficiencies for a population of 13,400 and then over a period of approximately fifteen years, to undertake additional improvements so that by 1975 the water system would be adequate to serve an expected population of 16,100. With the annexation in 1958, the population has continued to increase at a faster pace than anticipated when the survey was made. Consequently, if all the improvements are undertaken in the scheduled manner, the city will still have water deficiencies throughout the fifteen year period and at the end of this period because of the anticipated increase in population and water consumption.



## SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Equal in importance to an adequate water system is an adequate sanitary sewerage system for the collection and treatment of waste. There was a time in Reidsville's history when the disposal of waste was an individual responsibility, however, as the town continued to increase in population and density, it became apparent that individuals had neither the means nor resources to dispose of waste in a sanitary manner. Public interest in a municipal system began to mount, culminating in 1909 with the construction of the first sewage lines. Because of the smallness of the "village" and the prohibitive cost of a sewage treatment plant, such facility was not provided.

This early rudimentary system answered the immediate needs and sufficed until 1955, when it became necessary to construct a sewage treatment plant to reduce the pollution of Little Troublesome Creek. Since 1955, numerous costly improvements have been made to the point where approximately 90 percent of the residences in Reidsville are now tied into a complex network of sanitary sewage lines that lead to one of the two treatment plants.

### Area Served

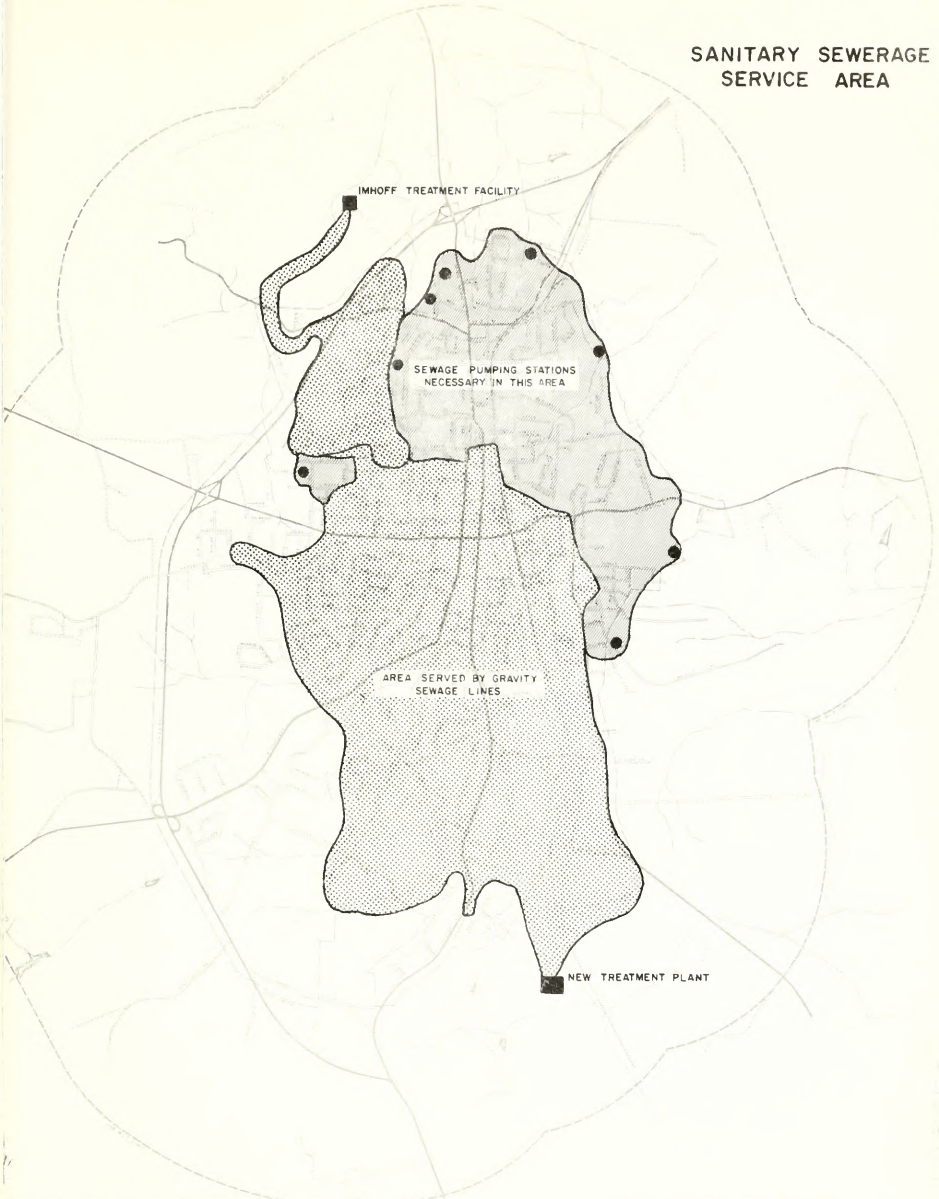
Sanitary sewer service is available to most of the residences within the corporate limits, as indicated on the map on page 18A. There are, however, a few areas where the service is not provided, either because of little or no demand as in the sparsely developed southwestern part of the city near the bypass, or because the cost of providing sewer services would be extremely high in comparison with the number of residences served as is the case with some areas east and north near the bypass.

Because Reidsville is geographically located on one of the highest points in the area, and on the divide between the Dan River to the north and Haw River to the south, numerous problems are encountered in attempting to collect sewage at one or even





# SANITARY SEWERAGE SERVICE AREA



WILLE PLANNING AREA  
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY FACILITIES MAP

- PUMPING STATION
- TREATMENT PLANT





two points for treatment. Unlike the water system which operates under pressure, the sewerage system normally is dependent upon gravity, therefore, the treatment plants must be situated downstream from the urban development.

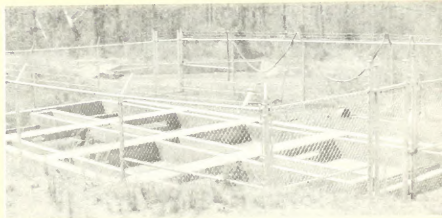
In Reidsville, with streams radiating outward in all directions, to depend solely on gravity would necessitate having several costly treatment plants. To partially circumvent this, five large sewage pumping stations and three small pumping stations have been constructed to pump the sewage over the higher elevations into the primary sewage system in the natural drainage area of Troublesome Creek. In addition to this sewerage system, there is another independent sewerage system in the northeastern part of town that serves a relatively small area north of the Washington High School; no pumping stations are in this system.



## Sewage Treatment

Approximately 90 percent of Reidsville's sewage is received and treated at the Little Troublesome Sewage Treatment Plant, south of town. This particular facility was constructed in 1955 and the method of treatment is technically known as the activated sludge process. After treatment, the effluent is discharged into Little Troublesome Creek. The sludge, which consists mainly of solids, is pumped into drying pans where it dries and decomposes into a humus that is available for fertilizer. This facility has a capacity of five million gallons per day; currently the daily average is near .8 gallons per day with the maximum to date being 1.5 gallons per day. This maximum is gradually increasing, however, from present indications this facility should be adequate for the 1980 population of 17,600 if the chemical composition and volume of industrial waste does not greatly change.

The northern sewage treatment plant, located





near the land fill dump, was constructed in 1933. Technically called an Imhoff facility, the method of treatment consists of screening and sedimentation. Although this facility serves a relatively small area, it does not provide sufficient treatment and the effluent does not discharge into a stream with an adequate flow to properly dilute the sewage. As a result, the stream is often polluted.

### Sewer Expansion

Sanitary sewer service is now available to most of the residences within the incorporated area. Sewer lines can rather easily be extended in a southwestward direction to the bypass, as most of this section is in the natural drainage area of the main treatment plant. However, if any sizeable area in this direction, but beyond the bypass, were to request service sometime in the future, pumping stations or a new treatment plant would need to be located in this area.

Considering the west and northwest portion of the city, much of this area could be serviced by gravity lines to the existing treatment plant near the dump, however, this treatment facility would need to be enlarged and equipped with a satisfactory method of sewage treatment.

Any attempt to provide additional sewer service to any sizeable area north of the city would require the construction of one or more pumping stations. A treatment plant in this area would be questionable because most of the streams in this area do not have sufficient flow to dilute the effluent from a treatment plant.

Sewer expansion east of the railroad presents numerous problems because of the character of the topography. This area is dissected with several relatively deep gullies and valleys with the streams in the area flowing generally in a northeasterly direction. To service this area on any large scale would either require the construction of two or three additional pumping stations or the construction of a sewage treatment plant supplemented by two or more pumping stations.





Sewer expansion southward, like the area to the southwest, can be undertaken without the need for pumping stations, provided this expansion is upstream and in the same drainage area as the treatment plant.

In summary, sewerage service is currently available to most of the existing residential areas within the incorporated area. This service, with a few exceptions, can be expanded southwestward as the demand develops without the need for additional pumping stations. To provide service to any sizeable area in any other direction, the choice will have to be made between constructing additional pumping stations or developing independent sewerage systems with one or more sewage treatment plants.

#### Septic Tank Systems and Outdoor Toilets

Those residences not tied into the municipal sewage system either have septic tank systems, or in some instances outdoor toilets. Because of the clay type soils in the area, neither is generally satisfactory from the health standpoint.

#### Recommendations

- 1) It is recommended that the treatment plant near the dump either be remodeled and enlarged, or replaced by a pumping station. Because the upstream drainage area is rather large, but sparsely populated, the facility should be designed giving consideration to the potential population rather than the existing population in the drainage area.
- 2) It is recommended that before the existing sewerage network is expanded eastward, consideration should be given to the feasibility of constructing a new sewage plant east of the city. With the proposed new bypass being located less than two miles east of the city, and the development of the airport industrial site, there will be an increasing demand for sewerage service in this area.



## STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The storm drainage system is designed to collect and dispose of surface runoff water. Unlike sanitary sewage, storm water is seldom highly polluted, therefore, it is possible to collect and channel this water out of an urban area in a system of both open and closed conduits. Flow is maintained in the system by gravity and, because the water is not highly polluted, it is not necessary to collect all the water at one or more locations for treatment. The design of the storm sewerage system, especially where the water is channeled through closed conduits, must necessarily be based upon estimated peak flows to prevent flooding; as a result it is not uncommon to observe in any community large drainage conduits, with little if any water flowing through them during dry periods.

The storm drainage system in Reidsville is actually made up of several independent systems. Much of the storm water is collected in the densely developed urban areas where most of the ground is covered with buildings, streets, etc. The water is channeled out of these areas through closed conduits to less densely populated areas where the storm water is emptied into natural drainage courses. Because Reidsville is located on one of the highest points in the area and because the topography is dissected with numerous valleys with moderate gradients, storm water quickly flows away with no major flooding.

It is interesting to note that the drainage divide between the Haw River Basin and the Dan River Basin, as well as the drainage divide for at least three smaller streams, extend through or intersect in downtown Reidsville. Because of this phenomenon, streams radiate out from the downtown area in all directions.

### Reference to the Drainage System in the Subdivision Ordinance

The subdivision ordinance requires the developer to install storm drains in new streets. The plans and specifications for



drainage must be inspected and approved by the City Engineer. An easement of not less than 20 feet wide, 10 feet on each side of the drain, "shall be required along the rear of lots and in other locations where necessary in all residential subdivisions where such easements are deemed necessary."

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that the city give consideration to developing a policy providing for the preservation of major natural drainage areas. Currently, two extremes of treatment can be observed in Reidsville. In the south and southwestern portions of the city many of the larger natural drainage areas have been preserved and in several instances greatly beautified by garden clubs, civic groups and individuals. The result is that most of these areas are unusually attractive, there is considerable space for recreation, home values near the drainage areas are higher, and most of all, the areas are not a financial liability to the community.

As contrasted to this, many of the natural drainage areas in the north and eastern portions of the city are crowded with houses in such a haphazard manner that these areas are in some instances blighted and in many respects a financial drain on the entire community.

Little can be done with the existing built-up drainage areas but with a formulated and enforced policy providing for the preservation of the major natural drainage areas, future developments can become more scenic, limited recreational areas can be assured, the possibilities of damaging floods will be reduced, and dredging when necessary, will be made easier and, in turn, less expensive.

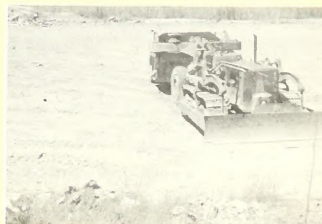


## REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse collection service is provided to all residences, businesses and industries within the incorporated area. Garbage and household refuse are collected twice a week in all residential areas. The type of service is commonly referred to as "back door pick-up" as the collectors pickup and return garbage receptacles to the back door; separation of garbage and trash is not required. In the downtown business area, garbage and trash are collected daily, normally early in the morning before the area becomes congested with traffic. Industrial waste is usually picked up twice a week, however, in some instances, because of the quantity or character of the waste, service is provided on a daily basis.

Bulky trash and leaves are not picked up on a regular basis, however, a truck will usually be dispatched upon request from a resident.

Beyond the corporate limits, if refuse is collected, it is undertaken by private agencies.







## MUNICIPAL LAND-FILL DUMP

The Sanitation Department operates and maintains a large land-fill dump north of the city. This facility was opened in 1950 and has been used primarily by the city since then. To minimize the cost of refuse treatment and to minimize the offensive character of the waste, the sanitary land-fill method was selected. Essentially it involves depositing the refuse in a depression and then daily covering the refuse with dirt. To date, this operation has been maintained by one man using a bulldozer and scraper.

Because of the size of the site (approximately 100 acres) and the rugged topography, it is estimated by the City Engineer that this facility will be adequate for a minimum of ten to twelve years, if the annual quantity of refuse deposited at the site does not greatly increase.

### Recommendations

- 1) It is recommended that a second land-fill dump be created east or south of the city within the next three to five years. Presently the garbage trucks and personnel servicing these areas must daily make several long, time consuming trips to the one dump site north of the city. With the expansion of urban development now taking place in the south and southwestern portions of Reidsville, and with the prospects that urban development will intensify in the eastern portions, such dumping facility would eliminate the necessity of the garbage trucks having to make an increasing number of time consuming and costly trips across the city. One alternative to this would be for the city to have one or more transfer stations strategically located so the garbage trucks could transfer their loads to a larger vehicle, thus eliminating the long hauls to the dump by each pickup truck.
- 2) It is recommended that in the near future the city attempt to acquire a new dumping site to replace the existing site when it is filled. Along with this, consideration should also be given to the future use of the existing 100 acre dump site.



## THE STREET SYSTEM

The street system of any community is in many respects comparable to the circulatory system of the human body; the system services the entire area, there is a hierarchy of "channels", the rate of movement and the capacity is dependent upon the quality of the channel and the frequency and design of connections, and lastly, an obstruction or "bottleneck" anywhere in the system not only affects the immediate area but occasionally a sizeable area and in some instances the entire system.

The street system in most communities, however, is unlike the circulatory system in that it is usually a jumble of unplanned channels or streets running in all directions with little or no relationship to each other. The result is confusing, inefficient and costly.

The street system in Reidsville is no exception, the residences are constantly plagued with dead-end streets, "T" intersections, jogs, and the lack of connectors between the major streets. Within the





last few years the city has begun to take steps to improve traffic circulation. Developers are now required to submit preliminary subdivision plans to the city for approval before starting construction and then to conform to a minimum set of specifications during construction. The city is also attempting, as money becomes available, to improve the existing street system by making several major street improvements every year. During the summer of 1963 a street thoroughfare plan will be developed to serve as a guide for future improvements in the street system.

### Street Maintenance

Within the corporate limits of Reidsville there are approximately 78 miles of streets, the city maintains 56 miles or 72 percent of these streets, and the State Highway Commission maintains the remaining 22 miles or 28 percent as part of the State Highway System. Of the total mileage, approximately 62 miles or 80 percent is paved with 16 miles or 20 percent unpaved.

The Street Department is primarily responsible for maintaining city streets, constructing new streets, undertaking street improvements such as paving, and laying curb and gutter.

To accomplish this task, the department is staffed with 19 full-time employees and the following equipment:

- 7 Dump Trucks
- 1 Motor Grader
- 2 Front End Loaders
- 1 Bulldozer and Scraper
- 1 Tar Distributor
- 1 Vehicular Roller

### Reference to the Street System in the Subdivision Ordinance

In general terms the Subdivision Ordinance requires new residential developments to be laid out in such a manner



that ". . . the subdivision shall harmonize with city-wide plans affecting the locality and its surroundings, and it shall be in conformity with a plan for the most advantageous development of the entire area." In addition the ordinance sets forth, among other things, the minimum standards for street grading, street widths, street intersection angles, length of blocks, and other such standards developed primarily to insure the public that new streets will be designed and laid out in a manner compatible with the existing and proposed street system.

#### Recommendations

- 1) It is recommended that the city continue its program of improving the street system, using as a guide the thoroughfare plan when it is completed. To implement the street improvement program it would be desirable to: 1) establish a priority listing of needed improvements; 2) to schedule the improvements over a several year period; and then 3) to program the financing of each improvement into the estimated city budget for the year the project is to be undertaken. In this manner the plans can be undertaken in a systematic manner and the public, and especially developers, can reasonably be assured of the approximate date when certain street improvements will be made.
- 2) It is recommended that consideration be given to revising certain portions of the subdivision ordinance as it pertains to streets. Scant reference is made to the minimum standards of the street base and no minimum standards are given for the wearing surface. It would be desirable to be more specific so that the developer would know what is expected of him and so that the city would not be placed in a position of having to accept and maintain dedicated streets poorly designed and constructed.





## PUBLIC WORKS YARD

The public works yard is located on a 2.3 acre site on the northwest corner of Vance Street and Third Avenue. The administrative offices for sanitation, street and water divisions are located at this site, as well as a maintenance shop and storage facilities for public works equipment and supplies.

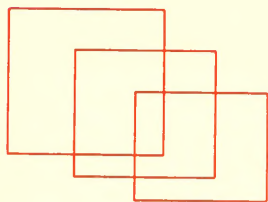
The maintenance shop, and the street and sanitation office are located in a large prefab metal structure erected in 1960. The water office is located in an older frame building on the same site. Most of the equipment is stored outside, however, two structures are available for housing some of the equipment.

### Recommendations

It is recommended that consideration be given to either enlarging the existing site, or acquiring a larger site. With the continued urban growth in and around Reidsville, and with the 1958 annexation which increased the size of the community by 3.1 square miles, it has been necessary to purchase additional public works equipment and supplies. In the near future, additional space will be needed to store and maintain this equipment.



# PUBLIC UTILITIES





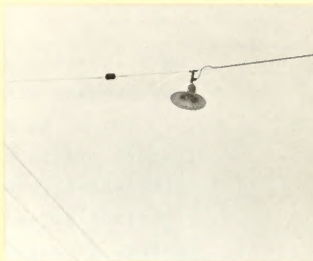
## ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

The Reidsville Planning Area is provided with electrical service by the Duke Power Company. The district maintenance office, shop, storage yard, and two substations are located on a seven acre site at the end of South Way Street. The district business office is located downtown on West Gilmer Street.

The Reidsville Electrical District, of which Reidsville is a part, is operating well under the maximum power output, therefore, the availability of electrical power should not be a limiting factor in the future growth of Reidsville.

## STREET LIGHTING SYSTEM

Street lights in Reidsville are installed and maintained by Duke Power Company, under an agreement with the City. Currently an improvement program is being implemented by the power company that calls for changing the present series wiring system of street lights





to a multiple wiring system, and replacing the old incandescent street lights by mercury vapor lamps. This change-over has already been made by the downtown area and is in the process of being made in the remaining portion of the city. If this change-over is completed in the near future, Reidsville will be one of the first communities of its size in North Carolina to have an all mercury vapor street lighting system.

#### Recommendations

It is recommended that developers be encouraged to plan and layout their electrical systems in new residential developments in such a manner, that the light poles and wires will not have a detrimental effect on the appearance of the development. Helpful printed information could be distributed to developers, and suggestions could be made when the preliminary plat is submitted for approval.





## GAS SERVICE

The North Carolina Gas Service Company provides the Reidsville Planning Area with gas service. Headquarters for the division, which encompasses all of Rockingham County and a part of Stokes County, are located in Reidsville. The maintenance office, shop, and storage yard are located on South Way Street, and the business office is located downtown on South Scales Street.

Gas was first introduced into this area in 1929; this was in the form of manufactured gas, and service was limited to a small area. In 1947 the system was converted to propane gas, but service still had to be limited to a rather small area.

In many respects, 1951 marked the turning point for gas service in Reidsville. In this year, the necessary connections were made to tie the Reidsville system into the main transcontinental natural gas lines, located a few miles west of the city near Wentworth. As a result of this tie in, an almost unlimited supply of gas was made available to this area.

Since 1951 the gas system has rapidly been improved and expanded to a point where natural gas is now available to all residential areas in Reidsville.



## TELEPHONE SERVICE

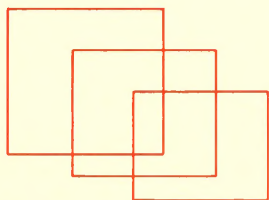
Telephone service is provided throughout the Reidsville Planning Area by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The local business office is located on South Main Street and the district offices are located in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Telephone service was first established in Reidsville about 1900 by a local businessman. Service was rather limited during its infancy, but by 1945 the system had been expanded to where there were approximately 1,900 telephones in the city. Within the last 18 years telephone facilities have been greatly modernized and enlarged, to a point where telephone service is now available to all of Reidsville and most of the County.

In 1950 complete dial service was established and in 1962 direct long distance dialing was introduced. Within the Reidsville Exchange, which includes the eastern two-thirds of Rockingham County and a small portion of Caswell County, there are 9,270 telephones.



# MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES





## HOSPITAL FACILITIES

There are two hospitals in Rockingham County, Morehead Memorial Hospital, located near Leaksville; and the Annie Penn Memorial Hospital, located in Reidsville. Both of these facilities are privately endowed and privately operated.

The Reidsville hospital, located on a four acre site on South Main Street, was initially constructed in the late 1920's and was first opened in the spring of 1930. Within the intervening thirty-two years, five major improvement programs have been undertaken to enlarge and improve the facility to meet the needs of the community. Currently the four story brick structure has a capacity of 112 beds and 20 bassinets, and a professional medical staff of 24 doctors, 47 registered nurses.

Off-street parking and a hospital owned residence for nurses are located behind the hospital.

As Reidsville is located in close proximity to other communities such as Leaksville and Greensboro with hospital facilities, the 112 bed capacity of the local hospital has generally proven to be adequate, even though Caswell County, immediately to the east of Reidsville has no hospital facilities.

Considering the future, if the hospital officials short-range and long-range plan improvements are implemented as the Reidsville area continues to increase in population, the hospital facilities should continue to be adequate.





## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY HEALTH CENTER

The Rockingham County Health Department maintains three health centers in the county. The main office is located in Leaksville and branch offices are in Mayodan and Reidsville. The Reidsville facility, located on West Sprinkle Street, was constructed in 1955 to replace quarters in the old post office building.

The services provided by the Health Department through this center include the following:

Inoculation Programs	Milk Sanitation Control
Maternal, Infant & Child Health Dept.	Mental Health Programs
Health Education Programs	Sanitary Inspections
Insect and Rodent Control	Communicable Disease Control
Medical Clinic (out-patient only)	

Most of the recipients of Health Department clinical services are individuals and families who have very limited financial resources, however, many of the programs administered by the department are for the benefit of all the residents of the county.

### Reference to the Health Department in the Subdivision Ordinance

"Any subdivision which has either public water or public sewer systems or both available or to be made available for extension within 200 feet of its boundary, shall have such available systems extended before the plat is eligible for final approval." "Where public water or public sewer is not available for extension to each lot in a subdivision, a written statement from the County Health Department shall be submitted with the preliminary plat indicating that each lot has adequate land area and topography to accommodate the proposed methods of water supply and sewage disposal." "Any lot which will have to utilize individual or private systems of water supply or sewage disposal must be not less than 15,000 square feet in area, and the approval of the County Health Department as to layout must be obtained. Where difficult



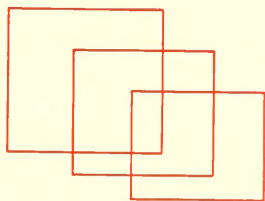
topographic conditions exist, or where the property to be divided is of an awkward shape, the aforementioned maximum depth requirement may be waived by the City Council upon recommendation by the Planning Board."

#### Recommendations

The local health department structure should be adequate in size for several years, if the services provided by the department are not greatly expanded. There is, however, a need for more off-street parking facilities around the Health Center.



# EDUCATION





## REIDSVILLE SCHOOL SYSTEM

The City of Reidsville, and most of the township, is in the Reidsville School District. The schools in the district are under the jurisdiction of a six man elected school board who is responsible primarily to the residents of the district. The schools are administered by the district superintendent, appointed by the school board.

Currently there are nine schools in the Reidsville District with a total enrollment of 4,531 students. With the exception of the high school, all the facilities are located within the corporate limits in or near densely populated areas as indicated on the maps on pages 44A and 44B.

### Existing Schools

School	Year First Unit was Constructed	Grades	No. of Class- Rooms	Student Capacity	Average Daily Membership		Site Size (Acre)
					Fall 1962	1961-62	
<u>Elementary Schools</u>							
Franklin Street	1935	1-6	17	510	391	392	3.5
Lawsonville	1917	1-6	17	510	414	408	4.0
South End	1935	1-6	19	540	476	466	10.0
North End	1935	1-6	11	330	254	241	10.0
Branch Street	1922	1-7	15	450	415	417	3.0
Scales Street	1918	1-7	15	450	473	457	4.0
<u>Junior High School</u>							
Reidsville Junior High School	1923	7-9	24	720	734	710	18.0
<u>Senior High Schools</u>							
Reidsville Senior High School	1961	10-12	28	810	611	509	36.0
Washington Senior High School	1951	8-12	21	630	775	688	15.5

### School Planning

The local school board is responsible for determining the adequacy of existing school facilities and for planning and





constructing new facilities. In most instances the actual construction of a new school is the end result of surveys, analytical studies, and forecasts undertaken many months before the breaking of ground. If the estimates of urban growth and enrollment in the area to be served by the new facility are reasonably correct, the facility will likely be adequate for a few years; if the estimates prove to be in error, the community may have to endure the consequences of having inadequate school facilities in a particular area for several years.

The local school board works very closely with the School Plant Planning Division of the State Department of Public Instruction and occasionally with private school consultants; as a result the school system in Reidsville is being continually improved and upgraded.

The main objectives of this brief study are: 1) to set the stage for future, more detailed school studies; 2) to review the adequacy of existing school sites using standards developed by professional school planners; and 3) to indicate the future residential areas that will need schools as Reidsville continues to grow in population and geographical size.



## SCHOOL SITE REQUIREMENTS\*

Location Near the center of existing and future student population. Free from the nuisance of railroads, factory smoke, noisy enterprises, and cheap commercialism.

Travel time for elementary schools - 30 minutes  
for high schools - 45 minutes

Access Over improved roads  
Preferably not on a major highway

### Required Area in Acres

Pupils	200-400	500	600	800	1000	1200	1400
Elementary School	10	12	12	15			
High School	12	14	16	20	24	26	28

These figures represent minimum areas and will necessarily vary in accordance with the percentage of the land which is usable.

Topography Thirty to forty percent of the area shall have a slope of less than ten percent.

Grass sod or forest cover desirable, soil should be well-drained and capable of producing good turf.

\* School Design. The Division of School Planning, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C. August, 1952, P-20. (Revised 1962)



## General Analysis of Existing School Facilities

In this section many of the deficiencies in the existing school facilities will be pointed out. In some instances they can be easily corrected, in other instances correction of the deficiencies would be extremely costly, and in some instances impossible. It is hoped that through this brief discussion 1) such deficiencies can be avoided in future school planning and 2) that school planners and the municipal officials will see the necessity for coordinating their plans and working together in all activities that effect each other.

### Spatial Location

Most of the schools in Reidsville are situated where they can serve relatively large residential areas. It is generally desirable to have elementary schools within one-half mile of the majority of the residences served by a particular school; the layout of elementary schools in Reidsville generally meet this requirement, with the exception of areas in the





vicinity of Vance Street and Linville Drive, as indicated on the map on page 44 A.

For a junior high school, it is generally desirable to have a facility within one mile of most of the residences served by the school. For many years the Reidsville Junior High School met this requirement, however, with the recent expansion of urban growth to south and southwest, there are some residential areas that are considerably farther than one mile.

The locational requirement for senior high schools vary considerably but it is generally desirable to have a high school situated within three miles of most of the residences served by the facility. The new Reidsville High School, for the most part, meets this requirement. There are, however, some urban residential areas to the north that are more than four miles from the school, but in such instances school bus service is provided.

In summary, most of the densely populated residential areas in Reidsville are provided with schools at a distance no greater than the maximum suggested for the type school. Residential areas beyond the maximum suggested distance are usually relatively sparsely populated and bus service is normally available to the students living in such areas.

### Site Location

An analysis of the actual site location of schools in Reidsville is not as favorable as the spatial relationship between schools. Ideally schools should be in the geographical center of existing or future residential areas and strategically located so that they are easily accessible on foot and by car from all directions; this is especially true for elementary schools. Many of the Reidsville school's fall short at this point. For example, North End Elementary School is located on a dead-end street. Because of this, students living east, north, and west of the school must go south to





Wentworth Street or Acme Street to obtain public access to the school property. The same situation exists with Branch Street Elementary School. No connector streets join the Branch Street Negro area with the Negro area north of Pennsylvania Avenue. As a result, all of the school traffic from this area is channeled westward to Market Street, south on Market Street and then back eastward on Morehead Street to the school. The most extreme example of this is the new high school. Access is available to the students living to the north of the school, but the residential areas within one-half mile to the east and south are virtually isolated from the school, as indicated on the map on page 44 B.

As was mentioned earlier, many of these deficiencies cannot be easily corrected. If, however, when the schools were in the planning stages there had been closer cooperation between the city officials and school planning boards or committees, many of these now unpleasant situations could have been avoided.

#### Site Size

Within recent years the school board has been endeavoring to enlarge the existing school sites and acquire larger sites for new schools. This is proving to be an extremely costly and time consuming process. Unfortunately some of the older schools, such as Lawsonville Elementary School was constructed when there was an abundance of vacant land in the area and a large site was not deemed a necessity. In the intervening years, however, the vacant land has diminished to a point where the elementary school that should occupy 10 or 12 acres is situated on a four acre site with no room to expand. Similar situations have occurred around the Branch Street Elementary School, Franklin Street Elementary School and Scales Street Elementary School.

#### Administrative Offices and Other Facilities

The administrative offices are scattered in two or three locations in the city with the superintendent's office located in



the basement of the junior high school. There are no adequate storage facilities for storing large quantities of janitorial supplies, and no facilities for a maintenance shop.

## Recommendations

### Existing Facilities

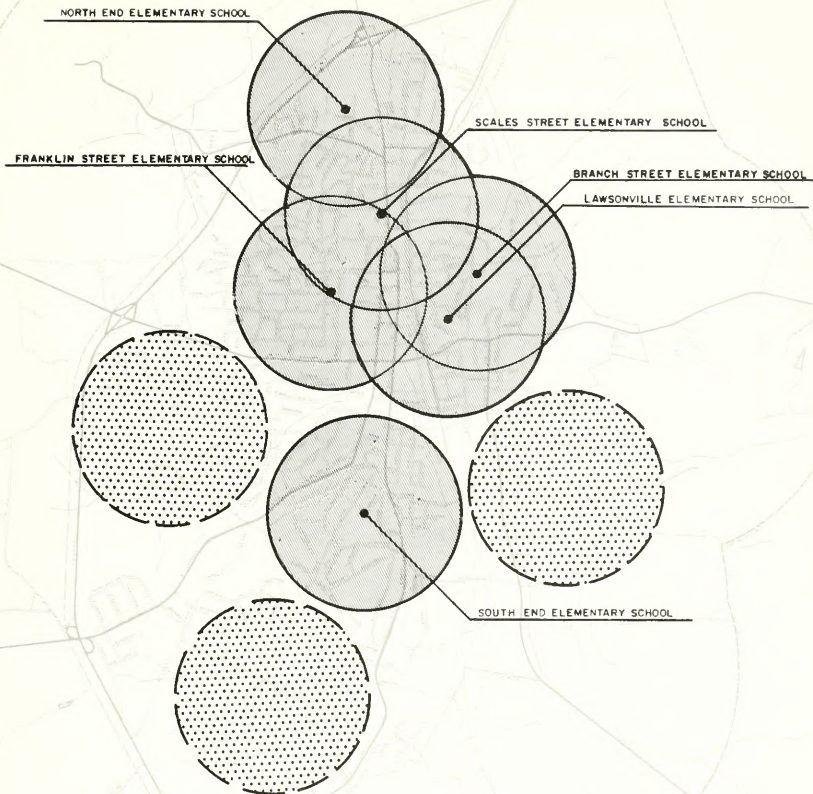
- 1) It is recommended that the Branch Street Elementary School site, the Franklin Street Elementary School site, and the Lawsonville Elementary School site be enlarged as soon as possible. It would probably not be financially feasible to enlarge each of the sites even to this suggested minimum of ten acres because of the character of the surrounding land. There is, however, an immediate need for larger outdoor play areas at each of these facilities.
- 2) It is recommended that new streets and sidewalks be constructed, as necessary and in accordance with the thoroughfare plan, to provide safe and easy access to all schools. Elementary schools should be given priority.
- 3) It is recommended that the Scales Street Elementary School be relocated in accordance with the recent study by the local school board and the School Plant Planning Division of the Department of Public Instruction.

### Future Facilities

- 1) There is an increasing need for a second junior high school in Reidsville. Such a facility would reduce the number of students now attending the junior high school as well as reducing the distance students must travel, provided the school was strategically located. A suggested location for the school would be approximately halfway between the existing facility and the southern intersection of bypass 29 and alternate 29. It would also be desirable to have the school situated about halfway between Scales Street and the bypass to the west of the city. A junior high school, in such a





ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED



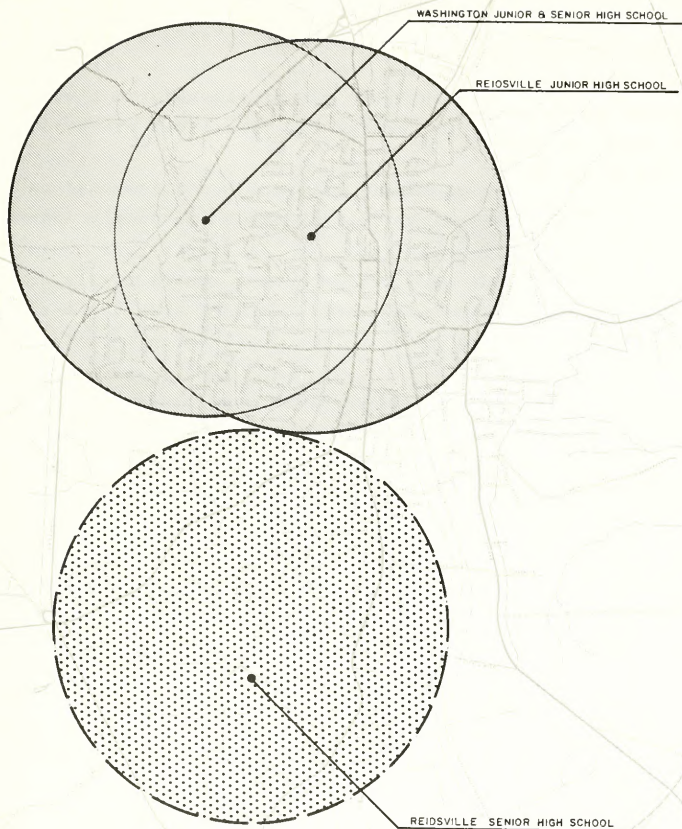
PLANNING AREA  
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY FACILITIES MAP



-  AREA WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF EXISTING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
-  PROPOSED LOCATIONS FOR NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS



JUNIOR AND SENIOR  
HIGH SCHOOLS  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED



ROCKINGHAM COUNTY  
NORTH CAROLINA

-  AREA WITHIN ONE MILE OF EXISTING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
-  PROPOSED LOCATION FOR NEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL





location, would provide service to the large number of residents now living in the area as well as for the rapidly growing residential area to the south and southwest. A proposed location is indicated on the map on page 44B.

- 2) There is a growing need for an elementary school in the vicinity of Linville Drive. A site in this general area should be procured in the near future before the choice sites are developed, and before the land values surge upward.
- 3) As Reidsville continues to expand in a south and southwest direction, there will be an increasing need for an elementary school in the vicinity of the high school. This land is now mostly vacant, but it is prime residential land and will likely be developed within five to seven years. A school site should be selected and reserved in this area.
- 4) In the eastern part of the city most of the elementary students now attend Lawsonville School. With the proposed construction of the bypass, making the area more accessible, additional growth can be expected to occur in this area. This fact, coupled with the existing limitations of the Lawsonville Elementary School, are indications that a new elementary school may be needed in this area within eight to ten years. The growth in this area should be watched very closely and consideration should be given to selecting and reserving an elementary school site in this area before the actual need materializes.
- 5) It is recommended that consideration be given to constructing an administration building and a supply and maintenance building. It would be desirable to have these facilities located apart from the schools on one parcel or on two separate parcels. The location is not a key factor but these facilities should be centrally located.



## LIBRARY SERVICES

Library service is provided to the residents of the county by the Rockingham County Library System. Administrative offices are located in Leaksville and libraries are in Draper, Leaksville, Madison, Mayodan, Reidsville and Stoneville.

The Reidsville Library is located in a portion of the old post office building on the corner of Scales and Morehead Streets. This facility is supplemented by McRae Library, a small branch facility located in a residential structure on Graves Street near Franklin Street Junior High School.

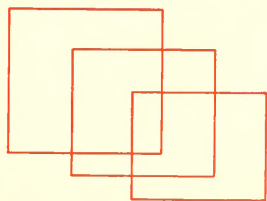
Between 15,000 and 20,000 volumes are allocated to the Reidsville Library out of a total of 75,000 volumes in the county system. This makes the local collection the largest single collection in the county. This collection, however, is still rather small compared with the number of residences living in the area served by the facility.

### Recommendations

The downtown Reidsville Library is ideally located -- it is convenient to the downtown area, it is readily accessible, it is easily seen, there is room for expansion, and parking is usually available within a few hundred feet of the building. It is therefore recommended that consideration be given to remodeling and enlarging the existing facility so that better service can be provided to the residences of this area.



# RECREATION





Municipal Recreation  
Facilities

Municipal recreation facilities are needed in all communities, however, when attempts are made to determine the specific recreation needs in a particular community, there are often differences of opinions at the community level as well as among recreational personnel. The biggest problem centers around the large financial outlays that are necessary for acquiring, developing, and maintaining recreational facilities. Unlike many facilities, returns on investments in recreation cannot be measured in dollars, consequently, it is frequently assumed that recreational facilities are not a necessity but rather a luxury. As a result, because of the usual perpetual scarcity of municipal dollars, recreation facilities are often neglected except for an occasional token gift from the city for some recreational improvement that is being pushed by the public.

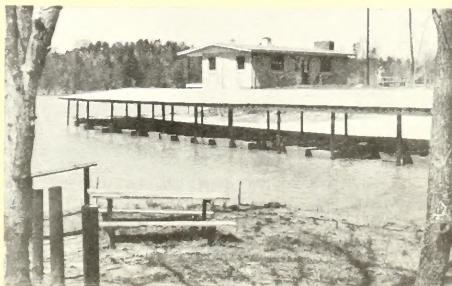






Within recent years this attitude is beginning to change with the accumulation of data indicating that parks, swimming pools, community centers, etc. are as much a vital necessity to a community as a sewerage system or a fire protection system. In 1952, Reidsville, recognizing its many deficiencies in recreation, engaged the services of the Charles M. Graves Recreation Consulting Firm to evaluate the existing recreational facilities and to develop a long-range recreational plan for the community. Many of the recommendations that came out of this study, now eleven years old, have been implemented, others are now being considered, and still others have been deferred or dismissed for one reason or another.

With the 1959 annexation and the continued increase in population above what was anticipated in 1952, the recreational study no longer provides a realistic appraisal of the current recreational program. The Recreational





Commission and the Parks and Recreation Superintendent have attempted in the intervening years to keep the study updated, but, because of the lapse in time since the study was completed, this is becoming increasingly difficult. It is hoped that this report and those to follow will provide a sufficient base for a new and comprehensive recreational study.

#### Nonmunicipal Recreation Facilities

Apart for the municipally financed recreational facilities in Reidsville, there are an increasing number of private and semi-public recreational facilities. In most instances these facilities are designed for only one or two major activities such as golf, garden club activities, or swimming; and are owned or financed by groups of citizens living in the general area of each of the facilities.

These facilities do occasionally duplicate some of the existing but crowded municipal facilities - thus having the effect of relieving some of the pressure on the tax supported facilities. For the most part, these facilities have been constructed by interested groups of residents that have realized the need for or have desired a particular facility either not available in Reidsville, as the garden club building, or not available in a particular neighborhood, as the swimming pool on Elk Drive. It must be realized, however, that the nonmunicipal recreational facilities can not replace or substitute for the needed municipal recreational facilities.

#### Recommendations

- 1) It is recommended that a new recreational study be made. Consideration should be given in the study not only to the recreational facilities but also to the kind of recreational program that is desired and how it should be financed.



- 2) It is recommended that consideration be given to developing a priority listing of needed recreational improvements, then programming these improvements into the city's annual budgets over the next four to six years. Because of the increasing need for more and better recreational facilities, it is suggested that the 1952 Graves Recreational Study be used as a guide until a new recreational study can be undertaken.
- 3) It is recommended that consideration be given to adopting a policy of reserving stream flood plains for recreational open spaces. Such a system is now developing in the south and southwest but necessary steps should be taken to insure that this system will be continued throughout the newly developed areas.
- 4) It is recommended that the city take the necessary steps to require that the plans for the proposed nonmunicipal recreational facilities be reviewed and approved by the local planning board and the city council before construction.\*

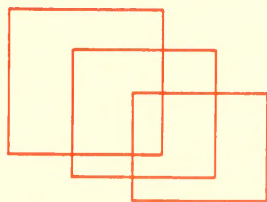
In some instances the owners of certain nonmunicipal facilities will desire to turn the facility over to the municipality for maintenance and operation at a later date. This should therefore be considered by the private citizens in drawing up corporation, and by the city, so as to insure that the design and construction will be acceptable to the city.

\*Even though these facilities are privately owned and operated, they should be:

- a) properly located giving special attention to ease of access, off-street parking, and the effect of the facility on the surrounding property,
- b) designed and constructed in accordance with accepted standards for the particular facility, and
- c) maintained and operated in a safe and sanitary manner.



# OTHER FACILITIES





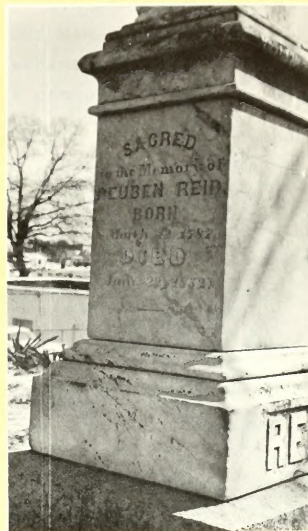


## CEMETERY SERVICE

The city owns and maintains Greenview Cemetery. This burial ground consists of an 82 acre site located in the southeastern portion of the city between the railroad and Barnes Street. The facility has been in operation since 1875. Currently there are 1,400 burial plots laid off; approximately 90 percent of these are sold with 50 percent utilized.

In addition to this city owned facility, Reidlawn Cemetery, located on a 28.5 acre site south of Greenview Cemetery, is owned and maintained by a private corporation. Provided at this site are 1,200 burial plots, approximately 25 percent of the total are sold and 20 percent utilized.

With the increasing private interest in cemetery development in this state, it can reasonably be assumed that additional burial facilities in and around Reidsville will be privately established as the need arises.





## Recommendations

Consideration should be given to adopting a set of minimum standards and locational criteria for new cemeteries. Such information would be helpful to prospective cemetery developers, as well as serve to protect the community against inadequately designed or poorly located cemetery facilities.



MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The Reidsville Municipal Building is located on west Morehead Street adjacent to the Post Office. This three-story monumental building was constructed in 1926 to replace an old inadequate facility that once was located on north Scales Street across from the Review Office Building.

Governmental uses currently housed in the Municipal Building include:

<u>Municipal</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Private</u>
Building and Plumbing Inspector's Office	Sheriff's Office	Chamber of Commerce Office
City Clerk's Office		
City Manager's Office		
Collection Office		
Council Chambers (Two)		
Court Library		
Courtroom		
Engineering Office		
Jail		
Police Department		
Tax Office		
Treasurer's Office		

Although the Municipal Building was constructed about forty years ago and has not been remodeled to any great extent, it is still fairly adequate in size. With the Chamber of Commerce moving out of the building sometime during 1963, additional floor space will become available for some expansion.

Recommendations

It is recommended that consideration be given to employing the services of an architect to develop a long-range floor plan for more efficient use of the building.

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